

# Effects of Bolshevik Armistice

majority, according to your supposition, against us, and together with the Left Social Revolutionists we will constitute a majority in Petrograd—seven out of twelve.”

Lenin expressed the belief that only Social Revolutionists besides the Bolsheviks would enter the new Council of National Commissioners.

The Duma was declared dissolved today. New elections have been called for December 9.

## Bolsheviks Repudiated By London Embassy

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The British government has received from the Russian Charge d'Affaires a formal statement repudiating the attitude of the Bolsheviks in the Russian Provisional Government, and all the Russian official representatives—diplomatic, civilian, naval and military—are present in England.

In this statement it is declared that the Bolsheviks hold no mandate for the name, do not represent Russia as a nation and do not constitute a responsible government.

## Democracy Basis Of U. S. Protest to Bolshevik Peace

PETROGRAD, Dec. 3.—Lieutenant Colonel William J. Judson, chief of the American military mission, paid an informal visit today to the Bolshevik headquarters at the Smolny Institute. He discussed there with Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, the subject of Lieutenant Colonel Judson's notes to the chief of the Russian General Staff and the protest made by Mayor Kerch, American military attaché, to General Duhonin, regarding the negotiations for an armistice between Russia and Germany.

Asked whether a written communication was desired further explaining the American officer's attitude, in view of the construction placed upon his communications by Trotsky, the latter replied that the incident might be considered closed, in view of Lieutenant Colonel Judson's assurance that “the time for reproaches is past.”

The rest of the note which Major M. C. Kerch, the military attaché, sent to General Duhonin under instructions from Ambassador Francis, protesting on the part of the United States against the negotiations for an armistice between Russia and Germany, follows:

## Text of Note

“In accordance with perfectly definite instructions from my government, given by the American Ambassador at Petrograd, I have the honor to inform you that owing to the carrying out of the armistice negotiations, which has as its basis the struggle of democracy against autocracy, my government decidedly and energetically protests against any separate armistice which may be made by Russia.”

## Visit Unofficial

Ambassador Francis explained that Lieutenant Colonel Judson's visit was wholly in an unofficial capacity. It constituted the first intercourse between an attaché of the embassy in any capacity with the Bolsheviks.

Lieutenant Colonel Judson, who previously had addressed to the chief of the General Staff at Petrograd a declaration concerning the alleged American embargo on shipments to Russia, disclaiming knowledge of it, but asserting that such a measure would be the logical result, according to the indications in the press reports, of Russia's persistent efforts for an armistice and peace, on November 30, sent the following supplementary note to the chief of staff:

## U. S. Not Taking Sides

“Americans feel the greatest sympathy with the whole Russian nation in the complicated circumstances in which the Russian nation is at present, and does not wish to interfere with anything, but to help in the settlement of any Russian problems whatsoever. Their sympathies spread to all classes of the Russian nation. Their representatives here are now informed that no influential part of the Russian population desires an immediate separate peace or armistice, and there is no indication in the press reports, of Russia's persistent efforts for an armistice and peace, on November 30, sent the following supplementary note to the chief of staff:

## Ousted Government Calls on People to Repudiate Bolsheviks

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Russian Provisional Government, thrown out of power last month by the Bolsheviks, reappeared on the scene Friday, according to special dispatches from Petrograd, and issued a manifesto claiming to be the only legal authority in Russia and urging the people to obey the decrees of the Provisional Government. The manifesto, taken by the Provisional Government, the manifesto says, was with the view of assembling the Constituent Assembly and to tide over the crisis until the future and of the Assembly would be able to declare the will of the people, but this hope was swept away by the revolt of the extremists, which dislocated the electoral machinery. Nevertheless, it added that the Assembly as elected during the last few days be convened, although it is necessarily incomplete. The belief is professed that the Assembly will sufficiently express Russia's will.

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## Bulgarian Demands Include Salonica And the Dobrudja

PETROGRAD, Sunday, Dec. 2.—All the newspapers which printed the manifesto of the Provisional Government have been suspended. Their printing facilities have been placed at the disposal of the Maximalist and Peasant newspapers.

## Washington Thinks Truce Will Not Enable Germany To Withdraw Her Armies

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—News that Berlin had announced the completion of an actual armistice on the Russian front was regarded by officials here tonight as interesting chiefly because it brings one step closer the ultimate situation as between Russia and Germany. Actually, it was pointed out, the announcement is of relatively slight practical importance, so far as the question of permitting Germany to withdraw troops from that front for service in Italy or France is concerned.

## Encroaches on Serbia

PETROGRAD, Nov. 29.—The demands of Bulgaria for territorial gains, for the consideration of which a conference of the Central Powers was called at Nish, are outlined in a secret telegram from the charge d'affaires at Berne to the Foreign Office. The telegram is dated September 23, 1917, and is based on information received from a Turkish officer who had just arrived in Berne.

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## Tells Why Kings Met

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Constantin Brun, the Danish Minister, has issued a statement saying that the recent meeting of the Scandinavian Kings “was arranged because the King of Sweden desired to pay an official visit to Christiania, and because the King of Denmark arranged to visit the King of Norway at the same time.”

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## Baker Says foe Seeks Decision On West Front

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“The outstanding feature of the general military situation to-day,” says the review, “is to be found in the ever-increasing mobility of action of the forces engaged.”

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theatre. All good troops which can possibly be spared are being dispatched to other zones of operations.

“The battle of Cambrai continues with sanguinary intensity. The enemy, after the first onrush of the British, by bringing up fresh forces has been able to bolster up his weakened defenses, which for a time imperilled the security of the entire Hindenburg line.

“Hostile reaction has been extremely heavy and costly counter attacks made by the enemy have enabled him to make a certain area, as well as occupy Terrain southwest of the new salient. The British have the situation well in hand and announce the repulse of the enemy, who has been driven from the positions captured.”

Further Offensives Expected

“So that, though the season is not propitious for engaging in military enterprises on a large scale, yet owing to the imperative necessity for a continuance of this mobility, further offensives are to be anticipated.

“On the other hand, the Allies will give the enemy no respite, and any offensive undertaken by the Germans will be promptly met by a counter stroke of great severity.”

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